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As British influence in Africa declined, so did British secret service, sending hundreds of agents to African capitals like Accra, Lagos and Addis Ababa to buttress "sensitive" states against communism and protect

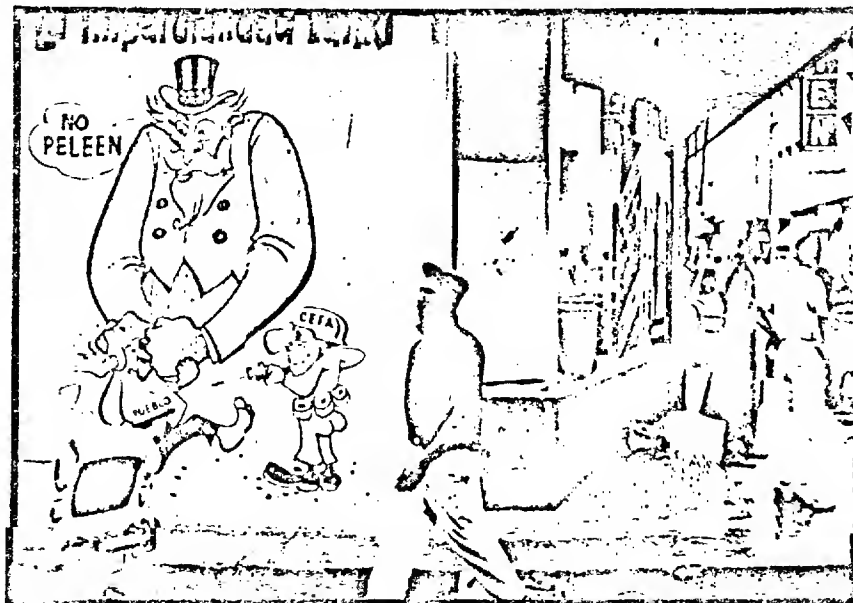
E. H. Cookridge continues his exclusive series on the CIA

The policy of his successors has, however, been no less forceful. CIA activities under its present director, Richard McGarrah Helms, may appear less aggressive because they are being conducted with greater caution and less publicity, and because they have been adroitly adjusted to the changing climate in international politics. In the past CIA gained notoriety by promoting revolutions in Latin American banana republics, and supporting anti-communist regimes in South-East Asia. Its operations in Africa were more skilfully camouflaged. For many years they had been on a limited scale because the CIA had relied on the British secret service to provide intelligence from an area where the British had unsurpassed experience and long-established sources of information. But with the emergence of the many African independent countries, the wave of "anti-colonialist" emotions, and the growing infiltration of Africa by Soviet and Chinese "advisers", British influence declined. Washington forcefully stepped, through CIA, into the breach, with the avowed aim of containing communist expansion.

The British Government – particularly after the Labour Party had come to power in 1964 – withdrew most of their SIS and MI5 officials from African capitals, though some remained, at the request of the new rulers, to organise and coordinate intelligence and security services. CIA



A bloodless coup in Uganda in January last year installed Major-General Idi Amin as military ruler (he had earlier seized power from a section of his troops). How far was the Cuban revolution a success? How far was the Cuban protest in Santa Domingo. A pro-rebel poster attacks American intervention in Cuba.



By the mid-1960s several senior CIA officials, such as Thomas J. Gunning and Edward Foy, both former U.S. Army Intelligence officers, were firmly established at Accra. They were later joined by William B. Edmondson, who had already gained his spurs in East Africa, and Mrs. John D. Givens, an attractive, motherly woman, whom no one would have suspected of hav-

The Americans had every intention of helping Ghana's economy by building in co-operation with a British consortium, the Volta Dam, thus providing hydro-electric power for the

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